

Environmental Studies & Human Rights in Historical Outline

Multiple Choice Questions (BA History, Semester 5)

Module 1

1. What is the sum total of water, air and land, their interrelationship among themselves and with human beings, other living being and property?
a. Ecosystem **b. environment** c. Climate d. Geography
2. Which among the following is the multidisciplinary study area that brings about an appreciation of the natural world and human impact on its integrity?
a. Environmental Sciences b. Ecology **c. Environmental Studies** d. Biodiversity
3. Which among the following is not an abiotic component of the environment?
a. **Plants** b. Carbon c. Nitrogen d. Nutrients
4. The lowest layer of troposphere is known as
a. Hydrosphere **b. Atmosphere** c. Lithosphere d. Biosphere
5. contains a layer of ozone
a. Lithosphere b. Hydrosphere c. Biosphere **d. Atmosphere**
6. The build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is known as
a. Ozone Depletion **b. Green House Effect** c. Carbon Cycle d. Horizons
7. Which sphere covers three-quarters of the earth's surface?
a. Troposphere b. Biosphere c. Lithosphere **d. Hydrosphere**
8. is the study of the distribution and abundance of organisms, the interaction between organisms, the interaction between organisms and their environment.
a. Geography **b. Ecology** c. Biology d. Resource Management
9. What is a naturally occurring substance of definite chemical composition and identifiable physical properties?
a. **Mineral** b. Water c. Forest d. Energy
10. The power that uses water flowing down a natural gradient to turn turbines to generate electricity is known as
a. Thermal Power b. Solar Power **c. Hydroelectric Power** d. Nuclear Power
11. The living part of the ecosystem is referred to as the component.
a. Abiotic **b. Biotic** c. Diversity d. Inorganic
12. The living community of plants and animals in any area together with the non-living components of the environment constitute an
a. Ecology b. Ecosystem c. Inorganic component d. Abiotic component
13. The non-living part of the ecosystem is referred to as the component.
a. Abiotic b. Biotic c. Diversity d. Inorganic
14. At a sub-global level, the ecosystem is divided into

- a. Geographical Realms b. Ecological Realms c. **Bio-geographical Realms** d. Bio-geographical Regions
15. At national or state level, the ecosystem is divided into
- a. Geographical Realms b. Ecological Realms c. Bio-geographical Realms d. **Bio-geographical Regions**
16. The bio-geographical realm of Eurasia is generally called
- a. **Paleartic Realm** b. Nearctic Realm c. Neotropical Realm d. Australian Realm
17. The bio-geographical realm of South and South-east Asia is known as
- a. Palearctic Realm b. Nearctic Realm c. Ethiopian Realm **d. Oriental Realm**
18. The bio-geographical realm of North America is known as
- a. Ethiopian Realm **b. Nearctic Realm** c. Neotropical Realm d. Oriental Realm
19. The bio-geographical realm of South America is known as
- a. Ethiopian Realm b. Nearctic Realm **c. Neotropical Realm** d. Oriental Realm
20. The bio-geographical realm of Africa is known as
- a. **Ethiopian Realm** b. Nearctic Realm c. Neotropical Realm d. Oriental Realm
21. The region with a specific and recognizable landscape form, such as a forest, grassland, desert, wetland or coastal area is called
- a. Ecology b. Geography **c. Ecosystem** d. Ecological Pyramids
22. Which among the following is known as the primary producers of an ecosystem?
- a. Herbivores b. Frugivores c. Carnivores **d. Plants**
23. Who are regarded as the primary consumers in an ecosystem?
- a. Plants **b. Herbivores** c. Detrivores d. Carnivores
24. Who are the secondary consumers in an ecosystem?
- a. **Carnivores** b. Herbivores c. Detrivores d. Gramnovores
25. The water cycle in the ecosystem is also known as
- a. Carbon Cycle b. Nitrogen Cycle c. Oxygen Cycle **d. Hydrologic Cycle**
26. Which cycle in the ecosystem collects, purifies and circulates the earth's finite water supply?
- a. Oxygen Cycle b. Nitrogen Cycle c. Carbon Cycle **d. Hydrologic Cycle**
27. Name the process through which ecosystems tends to change over a period of time.
- a. **Ecological Succession** b. Ecological Pyramids c. Ecological Changes d. Ecological Updates
28. The transfer of energy from the source in plants through a series of organisms, by eating and being eaten, constitutes the
- a. **Food Chains** b. Ecological Pyramids c. Ecological Succession d. Energy Flow
29. Which Forest Act defined environment as the sum total of water, air, and land, their inter-relationship among themselves and with the human beings, other living beings and property?

- a. **Environmental Protection Act, 1986** b. Environmental Protection Act, 1987 c. Environmental Protection Act, 1988 d. Environmental Protection Act, 1989
30. What is defined as the sum total of water, air, and land, their inter-relationship among themselves and with the human beings, other living beings and property?
a. Ecology b. Ecosystem **c. Environment** d. Climate
31. The external conditions influencing the growth and development of living organisms in any way is called
a. Ecosystem b. Ecology c. Climate **c. Environment**
32. The scientific study of environmental systems and the status of its inherent or induced changes on organism is called
a. Environmental History **b. Environmental Studies** c. Human Geography d. Ecology
33. The multidisciplinary academic field which systematically studies human interaction with the environment in the interests of solving complex problems is known as
a. Environmental History b. Human Geography c. Ecology d. **Environmental Studies**

Module 2

34. The part of nature which includes the differences in genes among individuals of a species; the variety and richness of all the plants and animal species; and types of ecosystems within a defined area is known as
a. Ecosystem b. Environment c. **Biodiversity** d. Species diversity
35. How many levels can be observed at the variety of biodiversity?
a. 2 b. **3** c. 4 d. 5
36. The number of species of plants and animals present in a region constitutes its
a. Biodiversity b. Genetic Diversity c. Ecosystem Diversity d. **Species Diversity**
37. Each member of any animal or plant species differs widely from other individuals, owing to a large number of combinations possible in the genes that give every individual its specific characteristics. This level of diversity is known as.....
a. **Genetic Diversity** b. Ecosystem Diversity c. Biodiversity d. Species Diversity
38. India can be conveniently divided into major biogeographic regions
a. 7 b. 9 c. **10** d. 13
39. How many species had been documented by the scientists in the world?
a. 1.5 million b. **1.8 million** c. 2.2 million d. 2.6 million
40. Most of the world's bio-rich nations are located in the
a. North b. West c. East d. **South**
41. Which among the following was not a heritage site in India under the World Heritage Convention?
a. Manas b. Kaziranga c. **Sreerangapatanam** d. Nandadevi

42. Which among the following is not a threat to biodiversity?
 a. **Small scale agriculture** b. Habitat Loss c. Poaching d. Human-wildlife conflicts
43. From an ecological perspective, pollutants can be classified into categories.
 a. **3** b. 5 c. 8 d. 9

Module 3

44. Who wrote 'A Dictionary of Environmental History'?
 a. Madhav Gadgil b. Ramachandra Guha c. **Ian D. White** d. J.R. MacNeill
45. What is the scientific study of the interactions between the physical environment and human societies in the past?
 a. Environmental Studies b. Ecology c. Environmental Sciences d. **Environmental History**
46. Environmental History as a field of research evolved in the
 a. 1930s b. 1940s c. 1950s d. **1960s**
47. Environmental History as a field of research evolved firstly in
 a. **North America** b. China c. Japan d. the Middle East
48. The American Society for Environmental History was established in
 a. 1970 b. 1973 c. **1975** d. 1983
49. Who wrote the book 'Nature's Economy: A History of the Ecological Ideas'?
 a. Alfred W. Crosby b. James C Malin c. Marc Bloch d. **Donald Worster**
50. Who wrote the book 'Ecological Imperialism: The Biological Expansions of Europe'?
 a. Donald Worster b. **Alfred W. Crosby** c. Roderick Nash d. W.P. Webb
51. Which among the following was the book written by Rachel Carson?
 a. This Fissured Land b. Ecological Imperialism c. Nature's Economy d. **Silent Spring**
52. 'Silent Spring' is written by
 a. Ramachandra Guha b. K. Sivaramkrishnan c. **Rachel Carson** d. Richard White
53. Who introduced the concept 'Mode of Resource Use'?
 a. Madhav Gadgil c. Marc Bloch c. Karl Marx d. **Ramachandra Guha**
54. The concept 'Mode of Resource Use' is first introduced in the work titled
 a. **This Fissured Land** b. Nature's Economy c. Ecological Imperialism d. In the Belly on the River
55. From the long sweep of human history, according to Ramachandra Guha, we can discern distinct modes of resource use.
 a. 2 b. **4** c. 6 d. 8
56. The largest period of human history has been spent in the mode of resource use.
 a. **Hunting-Gathering** b. Nomadic Pastoralism c. Settled Agriculture d. Industrial
57. The size of the social groups among hunting-gatherers is

- a. **Small** b. Medium c. Big d. Bigger
58. In which year the Ministry of Environment and Forests formulated the National Forest Policy which to give added importance to Joint Forest Management?
a. 1980 b. 1982 **c. 1988** d. 1990
59. The multi-purpose dam project built in the Narmada River Valley was known as
a. Sardar Sarovar Project b. Bakranangal Project c. Koel Karo d. Bedthi
60. Which among the following modes of resource use had the lowest ecological impacts?
a. **Hunting-Gathering** b. Nomadic Pastoralism c. Settled Agriculture d. Industrial
61. In which mode of resource use, the elements of private property began to emerge?
a. Hunting-Gathering b. **Nomadic Pastoralism** c. Settled Agriculture d. Industrial
62. Human societies learnt to cultivate plants and domesticate animals around the same time, beginning someyears ago.
a. 50,000 b. 30,000 c. 20,000 d. **10,000**
63. The latest mode of resource use to appear in human history is
a. Hunting-Gathering b. Nomadic Pastoralism c. Settled Agriculture d. **Industrial**
64. The rise of individualism is associated with mode of resource use.
a. Hunting-Gathering b. Nomadic Pastoralism c. Settled Agriculture d. **Industrial**
65. Who wrote the work ‘ Deforestation: Problems and Prospects’?
a. Ramachandra Guha b. Raymond Williams c. Richard White d. **Madhav Gadgil**
66. Who wrote ‘State Forestry and Social Conflict in British India’?
a. Bina Agarwal b. Lucien Febvre c. **Ramachandra Guha** d. Raymond L. Bryant
67. According to Cleghorn, which among the following was treated as the first and formidable cause for the destruction of Indian forests?
a. Development of Royal Navy b. Land Revenue Policies c. Ship Building industry d. **Development of Railways**
68. In which country, by the mid-nineteenth century, Forestry came first to be recognized as a regular scientific discipline?
a. France b. Britain c. **Germany** d. America
69. The management, preservation, improvement and extension of forest is known as
a. Seri-culture b. Scientific Forestry c. **Silvi-culture** d. Mono-culture
70. The credit for introducing the concept of scientific forestry and forest management practices in India goes back to
a. Lord Dalhousie b. Dr. Wallich c. Dr. Heifer d. **Sir Dietrich Brandis**
71. Who introduced Sir. Dietrich Brandis in India to look into the processes of forest resource management and to establish a systematic forest management system in India?
a. **Lord Dalhousie** b. Lord Wellesley c. Dr. Wallich d. Dr. Gibson

72. Who issues the 'Charter of Indian Forests' in 1855?
a. Dr. Heifer b. Cleghorn c. **Lod Dalhousie** d. Lord Wellesley
73. In which year Lord Dalhousie issued the 'Charter of Indian Forests'?
a. **1855** b. 1858 c. 1864 d. 1865
74. Who was the first Inspector General of Forests under the British-Indian administration?
a. Cleghorn b. **Dietrich Brandis** c. Dr.Gibson d. Sir.Richard Temple
75. Who was Sir Brandis by profession?
a. Chemist b. **Botanist** c. Ecologist d. Bio-technologist
76. Modern scientific forestry had its beginning in
- a. France b. Russia c. **Germany** d. America
77. In which year Sir Dietrich Brandis entered the Indian Forest Service?
a. 1850 b. **1856** c. 1864 d. 1865
78. What was the first nationwide regulation of the Indian forests?
a. Forest Act of 1856 b. Forest Act of 1878 c. Government of India Act, 1935
d. **Government Forest Act of 1865**
79. The Forest Act which, for the first time, allowed the government to declare selected forest regions as Government Forests, was
- a. **Forest Act, 1865** b. Forest Act, 1878 c. Government of India Act, 1935 d. Forest Policy Resolution, 1894
80. forests were intended to provide ecological stability and maintain the supplies of commercial timber for the British under the Forest Act, 1878
a. National b. Protected c. Village d. **Reserved**
81. forests consisted of forests that would become reserved forests in the future, once they had been demarcated and covered by working plans.
a. **Protected** b. Village c. Minor d. Government
82. Which of the following forest act was enacted after evaluating Indian agricultural policy and practices by J.A. Voelcker?
a. Government Forest Act, 1865 b. Forest Act of 1878 c. Indian Forest Act, 1927
d. **Forest Policy Resolution, 1894**
83. was an effort to codify all the practices of the forests officials
a. Government Forest Act, 1865 b. Forest Act of 1878 c. **Indian Forest Act, 1927**
d. Forest Policy Resolution, 1894
84. Which forest act of colonial period was clarified the rights and duties of forest officials for the first time?
a. Government Forest Act, 1865 b. Forest Act of 1878 c. **Indian Forest Act, 1927**
d. Forest Policy Resolution, 1894
85. Under which act, the forests were included in the provincial list and forest administration came under the authority and control of Provincial legislatures?
a. Government Forest Act, 1865 b. **Government of India Act, 1935** c. Indian Forest Act, 1927 d. Forest Policy Resolution, 1894
86. What was the last reformulation of Indian forest policy under the British?
a. Government of India Act, 1935 b. Indian Forest Act, 1927 c. Forest Policy Resolution
d. **Sir Herbert Howard's Reformulation of 1894 Resolution**

87. In which year did the government of India organize All India Conference for the Preservation of Wildlife?
a. 1930 b. **1935** c. 1940 d. 1942

Module 4

88. Who wrote 'In the Belly of the River'?
a. Ramachandra Guha b. Bina Agarwal c. **Amita Baviskar** d. Sunita Narain
89. Whose vision of development was centred on the revival of village economy?
a. **Mahatma Gandhi** b. Subhash C. Bose c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Sardar Patel
90. What was the most ambitious and controversial dam project of independent India?
a. Bakra Nangal b. **Narmada** c. Silent Valley d. Hirakund
91. Tehri Dam was constructed on the river
- a. **Bhageerathi** b. Alakananda c. Koyna d. Tungabhadra
92. The veteran freedom fighter who led the movement against Tehri dam was
- a. Senapati Bapat b. Chandi Prasad Bhatt c. **Virendra Dutt Saklani** d. Smt. Sarla Devi
93. Virendra Dutt Saklani founded a forum to oppose dam construction named
- a. **Tehri Baandh Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti** b. Friends of the Doon c. Kumaun Sangharsh Samiti d. Save Mussoorie
94. Which river valley project has termed the world's greatest planned environmental disaster?
a. Tehri Dam b. Bakra Nangal Dam c. Koel Karo d. **Narmada**
95. The tribal population who inhabited in the Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh was
- a. Chenchu b. Saora c. **Baiga** d. Kadar
96. Who made the first attempt to put an end to jhum cultivation?
a. Lord Dalhousie b. **Sir Richard Temple** c. Lord Anton d. Sir Herbert Howard
97. Who led the Rampa rebellion of 1879-80?
a. **Tammam Dora** b. Kumra Bhimu c. Bhimu Gond d. Raji
98. The concept of the hugging of trees had its roots in the community.
a. Saora b. Chenchu c. **Bishnoi** d. Baiga
99. The modern chipko movement was inspired by the true story of a brave lady called
- a. Sunita Narain b. Madhu Kishwar c. Sarla Devi d. **Amrita Devi**
100. In which year, the modern chipko movement originated in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand?
a. 1970 b. **1973** c. 1980 d. 1984
101. Under whose leadership, the Dashauli Gram Swarajya Sangh, was established to oppose large scale industries in the Alakananda Valley?

- a. **Chandi Prasad Bhatt** b. Sunderlal Bahuguna c. Gaura Devi d. Ghanashyam Raturi
102. Which village in the Alakananda valley witnessed the first Chipko protest in 1973?
a. Phata b. Kumaon c. **Mandal** d. Garhwal
103. At Kumaon, the Chipko movement was organized under the leadership of
a. Friends of the Doon b. NIMBY c. Dashauli Gram Swarajya Sangh d. **Uttarakhand Sangharsha Vahini**
104. Sunderlal Bahuguna was awarded in the year 2009 for his services to human kind and for the protection of environment.
a. Magsaysay b. Padma Bhushan c. **Padma Vibhushan** d. Padma Sree
105. Chandi Prasad Bhatt was awarded in the year 1982 for his contributions in the protection of environment.
a. Padma Sree b. Padma Vibhushan c. Padma Bhushan d. **Magsaysay**
106. How many big dams were envisaged by the Narmada Valley Development Project?
a. 20 b. **30** c. 40 d. 50
107. How many medium dams were envisaged by the Narmada Valley Development Project?
a. **135** b. 150 c. 42 d. 94
108. How many minor irrigation schemes were envisaged by the Narmada Valley Development Project?
a. 2375 b. 2800 c. **3000** d. 3250
109. Which among the following was the biggest project to be constructed in the Narmada river?
a. **Sardar Sarovar** b. Bakranangal c. Bedthi d. Koel Karo
110. For its consistent non-violent struggle, the NBA won the award called
a. Padma Vibhushan b. Vana Mitra c. **Right Livelihood** d. Magsaysay
111. The first stirrings leading to the Narmada Bachao Andolan began in the region
a. Maharashtra b. **Western Nimad** c. Gujarat d. Ferkuva
112. Baba Amte first achieved national prominence for his work on dams with the publication of
a. In the Belly of the River b. **Cry O Beloved Narmada** c. Ganga: The Many Past of a River d. Land of Two Rivers
113. Who inaugurated the first protest march against Coca-Cola plant at Plachimada?
a. Mayilamma b. Arundathi Roy c. K.P.S. Menon d. **C.K. Janu**
114. Who was the pioneer in the campaign against Coca-Cola Company in Plachimada?
a. Arundathi Roy b. Romulus Whitaker c. **Mayilamma** d. Zafar Futehally
115. The Plachimada Declaration was approved by delegates of 30 nations at the World Water Conference held at Plachimada in

- a. 2000 b. 2002 c. **2003** d. 2005
116. The Silent Valley Project was to erect a hydro-electric dam across
- a. **Kunthipuzha** b. Periyar c. Bharathapuzha Pambaar
117. In which year Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated the Silent Valley National Park?
- a. 1980 b. 1982 c. **1985** c. 1987
118. Which state won the second Vriksha Mitra Award for small states of India for increasing the forest cover?
- a. Assam b. **Kerala** c. Goa d. Mizoram
119. The article titled 'The Gender and Environmental Debate: Lessons from India' is written by
- a. Vandana Shiva b. Medha Patkar c. Sunderlal Bahuguna d. **Bina Agarwal**

Module 5

120. Who among the following was not a major proponent of natural rights theory?
- a. **Francis Bacon** b. John Locke c. Rousseau d. Thomas Hobbes
121. What was considered as the first charter of liberty?
- a. English Bill of Rights b. **Magna Carta** c. French Declaration of Rights
d. American Declaration of Independence
122. Who signed the Magna Carta?
- a. King William b. King Edward c. **King John** d. King Georg VI
123. Magna Carta was signed in the year
- a. 1200 b. 1210 c. **1215** d. 1220
124. In which year the Bill of Right was signed in England?
- a. 1680 b. 1683 c. 1686 d. **1689**
125. The document which introduced principles like limited monarchy and parliamentary supremacy in England was known as
- a. Magna Carta b. Declaration of Independence c. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
d. **The Bill of Rights**
126. The American Declaration of Independence was drafted by
- a. **Thomas Jefferson** b. Abraham Lincoln c. George Washingtond. John Jay
127. The French Revolution of was a major contributor to the development of Human Rights in France.
- a. 1780 b. 1782 c. **1789** d. 1790
128. Which among the following proclaimed the rights of the French citizens on 17 August 1789?
- a. National Council b. **National Assembly** c. Voltaire d. Rousseau
129. Human Rights are generally classified into generations
- a. **4** b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
130. Who classified human rights into three generations?
- a. **Karel Vasek** b. **Stoyan Ganev** c. **Joseph Nanven** d. **Peter Florin**
131. Which generation of human rights gave importance to collective rights?
- a. First b. Second c. **Third** d. Any Other

132. Which generation of human rights gave prominence to social, economic and cultural rights?
a. First b. **Second** c. Third d. Any Other
133. Which generation of human rights gave importance to civil and political rights?
a. **First** b. Second c. Third d. Any Other
134. The formation of the United Nations organization was in
a. 1939 b. 1940 c. 1942 d. **1945**
135. What is described as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations?
a. **UDHR** b. ICCPR c. ICESCR d. UNESCO
136. On what day the UN observes World Human Rights Day?
a. 1 December b. 6 December c. **10 December** d. 12 December
137. The international human rights treaty adopted by the UN in 1966 was known as
a. UNESCO b. **ICCPR** c. ECOSOC d. UDHR
138. What is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council which established in 1946
a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
b. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
c. **The UN Commission of Human Rights**
d. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
139. Which among the following UN agencies contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture?
a. ILO b. WHO c. UNICEF d. **UNESCO**
140. UNICEF was formed in the year
a. 1950 b. 1955 c. **1956** d. 1962
141. International Labour Organization was founded in the year
a. 1910 b. **1919** c. 1940 d. 1945
142. What was the first legislation regarding prison regulation in India?
a. The Prison Act 1884 b. **The Prison Act 1894** c. The Prison Act 1900
d. The Prisoners Act 1950
143. The National Human Rights Commission of India was established on
a. 1987 b. 1989 c. 1990 d. **1993**
144. How many members are there in the statutory body of the National Human Rights Commission of India, excluding the chairperson?
a. **6** b. 5 c. 4 d. 8